

BRISTOL NEWS,
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JOB WORK
Executed with neatness and dispatch at New
York prices.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1881.
EVENT and COMMENT.

The Readjusters of Caroline, Sussex, Henry, Albemarle, Rockingham, Prince George, Loudoun, Stafford, King George, Chesterfield, Nansemond and how many others we cannot now remember have held meetings to appoint Delegates to the June 20 Convention. Every one of them have endorsed the Independent, sagacious and mainly course of Senator Mahone.

The recent destruction of the island of Chios by earthquake seems to have been the most complete and distressing of modern times. Seven thousand men were killed by falling buildings, ten thousand were wounded and forty thousand rendered homeless and shelterless, to wander over the island.

President Garfield has agreed to deliver the address at the coming Yorktown Anniversary, and a man who will be furnished the descendants of Lafayette, and other invited guests from France, on that occasion. The President is one of the finest speakers in the Union, and his address will be worthy of the great occasion.

The Knoxville Chronicle came out last week in a complete new dress, which has vastly improved its appearance, and places it typographically on a level with the best printed papers of the State. We differ with the Chronicle on the State debt and often on other matters, but it is a very fine Chicago Journal, and its Editor, Mr. Rule is one of the very best men in his party, and we wish him the success his push and cleverness deserve.

Wednesday in the Senate,

MAHONE and HILL AGAIN.

The Little Readjuster Climbs the Hill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate. Mr. Beck said, yesterday some difference of opinion had existed as to the position of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Davis). The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg) had a written statement that that gentleman showing that he was paired on motions to go into executive session, on which questions, if present, he would vote yes. He was also paired on the main resolution on which, if present, he would vote no.

Mr. Dawes—Was it that to which the Senator alluded yesterday when he said that the wind had shifted? Mr. Beck—No; the wind has been blowing steadily against Massachusetts for the past few days. Mr. Pendleton then took the floor. The course which the Republicans had followed, without precedent in all history, in insisting that the Senate and of the country should be delayed and postponed until the Senate should be reorganized and reelected, had been defended on various grounds by its various apologists on this floor. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had charged the actions of the Democrats as being revolutionary. He had subsequently, when pressed by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) retracted that charge.

Mr. Hoar said that he had not made that charge, but that section of the Democratic side warranted him now in imputing it, and he did so now to improve it. Mr. Pendleton replied that the gentleman now made the charge without any qualification, and he would leave it to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Brown) to again make him retract it. His colleague (Mr. Sherman) had stated that the struggle now going on here was a struggle for political power in Virginia, that it involved the destruction of the Democratic party in that State and the installation of the Republican party there. The instrument to be used to bring about this result was giving to Riddinger a brigade of employees of this Senate, paid at public expense, to permeate that State and to work for the election of the Republican party. This was the struggle to which the Democratic Senators were invited. The game of the battle had been thrown down, and he ventured, in the presence of his Democratic brethren, to take it up. The Democrats would invite the Republican side ever and continually to go into the discharge of the public business, and they would submit to its guidance in the transaction of that business. They would industriously and faithfully consider the nominations, and when the public business was all discharged they would unite in adjourning the Senate, but they would not promote the consideration of that altar to the clerk's desk, consecrated to the discharge of the great public duties, dedicated to the service of all parties but for the partisan use of none, and permit it to be made the instrument of political warfare and the spoils of petty partisan triumphs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pendleton's remarks, Mr. Dawes took the floor, and in the course of his remarks, charged that the committee for the arrangement of the Senate census, appointed by the Democratic caucus, approached Mr. Mahone, or that some of them did, in some way, offer to Mr. Mahone to be a member of any man whom he would name, the sergeant-at-arms, if he (Mahone) would vote with the Democrats.

Mr. Pendleton demanded that Mr. Dawes should name the Democratic Senator who had been guilty of anything of the kind. Mr. Harris said that he was a member of the Democratic caucus committee and demanded that Mr. Dawes should name the Senators on that committee who had in any manner approached Mr. Mahone. Mr. Harris begged the Republicans not to deal in innuendoes, but to name the Senator declaring that unless he did so, he (Mr. Harris) would not believe a word of it.

When Mr. Dawes again took the floor there was a general call from the Democratic side to name the man, name the man. Mr. Dawes said he had not charged any Senator with anything of the kind, but he would name the leading Democrats had before this Senate approached Mr. Mahone with the proposition to give him the sergeant-at-arms for his vote.

Mr. Butler asked if the Senator from

Virginia listened to such propositions. Mr. Dawes interrupted Mr. Butler and the latter said: "Will the Senator pardon me?"

Mr. Dawes (interrupting)—"I have not the power to pardon you."

Mr. Butler—"But you have the power and disposition to be very pert and discourteous," and added that he would not go into that kind of a debate.

Mr. Pendleton said that if Mr. Dawes had been informed that any prominent Democrat ever approached Mr. Mahone that information was entirely false.

Mr. Hill entered his emphatic denial of the charge made by Mr. Dawes. He was one of the committee appointed to propose an organization of the committee of the body, and he stated emphatically that that committee made no proposition to the Senator from Virginia as to what should be done for him, or as to how he should vote. Any statement, insinuation, imputation or insinuation to the contrary was utterly false and untrue. The Senator from Virginia had been discussed in the committee precisely as the other new Democratic Senators had been, and he would have thought it an insult to that Senator to indicate to him that it was necessary, in order to gain his vote, to make propositions to him.

Mr. Mahone denied that and Senator, on either side, had ever approached him in any way as to the organization of the Senate. He repelled the suggestion that he could be approached by any person with a plan or scheme or combination to reach ends that were not legitimate. He had an extract from the discussion in the Senate, last Thursday, read at a point where a response suggested by Mr. Kellogg that the Democrats had been seeking to make an arrangement to secure Mr. Mahone's vote.

Mr. Hill replied: "But we would not have bought it."

Now, Mr. President, continued Mr. Mahone, that language admits of one or more interpretations, and I come to ask the Senator from Georgia, as his language in one aspect implies that my vote had been or could be bought, whether he intended to convey any such idea.

Mr. Hill (in his seat)—"Go on and I will answer."

Mr. Mahone—"I am ready for you to answer now."

Mr. Hill—"I prefer to wait till you get through."

Mr. Mahone (with emphasis)—"I have nothing more to say but to ask that simple question."

Mr. Hill—Now I shall make to that Senator the answer which I feel he or any other Senator ought to make to me under the circumstances and tell exactly the truth. I inferred from a remark made by the Senator from Virginia that he was charging that we had sought to make an arrangement (that was his language), by which we could control the vote for the Senator from Virginia in response to that I said that we would not have bought it. I meant simply to negative what I understood to be the charge of the Senator from New Hampshire. That is what I intended to negative. The Senator from New Hampshire seemed to be going on the assumption that the charge was charged with having bought the vote of the Senator from Virginia, and I seemed to be implying that we had wanted to buy it and could not do it. I denied (addressing himself directly to Mr. Mahone) that we had bought your vote, and I denied that we would have bought your vote. We would not have given you a fig for your vote. That is what I intended to deny. I did not charge that the Senator had sold his vote. I do not say now that the Senator has sold his vote. I would not charge, unless I knew to a fact, that any Senator had sold his vote. If the Senator wants me to go further, and to say what I believe, that is a different question, and I wish to say to the Senator now, that if he proposes to call to account everybody in this country who has a belief on that subject, he has a heavy task on his hands. I will let any Senator invite my opinion or compel my opinion by seeking to make that charge which is not one, because he may get that opinion, and get it very fully.

Mr. Mahone—I have nothing to do with the charge. I have nothing to do with the Senator from Georgia's plain, plain question. He says I will have everybody to call to account but it is not the question. The Senator from Massachusetts has used the language which has been read. He knows whether he intended to convey the impression that I sold my vote, or if my vote had been bought. He knows that (with emphasis) and I respectfully ask whether he so intended, that is all.

Mr. Hill—I answered you fully. It will be in the Record.

Mr. Mahone—As the Senator falls here to answer directly a direct question I will give him a problem to solve. He shall have a conundrum. I say to him, that if he did mean to imply that my vote had been or could be bought he states or undertakes to convey that which is false, untrue, false and that no man, less than a coward, would make it. Now say to me, whether he so intended or not. (Addressing himself directly to Mr. Hill.) You can solve that, sir, if you choose. That is all that I have to say now.

Chio's Awful Fate.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF DEATH AND CRUELTY—THIRTY THOUSAND HOMELESS PEOPLE—SIX THOUSAND DEAD VICTIMS—A WOMAN'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.
LONDON, April 9.—The Times correspondent at Chio, telegraphs under date of the 7th inst. as follows: I have just arrived here from Constantinople and find a picture of desolation such as I have rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly bombarded. Hundreds of houses have been transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered more or less. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to the danger are prevented by friends or by the police. Fear, grief and despair are depicted on nearly every face. All have

some sad or tragic tale to tell. The first shock was felt on Sunday afternoon at about 3:30 o'clock. Immediately houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and spaces. Shortly afterward another terrible shock completed the devastation. Then it remained quiet until sunset, when it again began to shake the island throughout as severely as before. All night the shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, and each one was preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few minutes ago while writing the present dispatch, I distinctly heard an explosion like sound and felt the earth tremble, but as I am under canvas I have nothing to fear.

The old Genoese fortress, containing about 400 houses, inhabited by Mussulmans and Jews, suffers more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about a metre and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about 30 Mussulman women were assembled in one of the houses, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than this town. Her majesty's gun vessel Briton arrived here this morning. The captain at once came ashore and after consulting with the governor of the island, organized relief parties for attending the wounded and extricating the dead from the ruins. He went over the Chios and made careful inquiries regarding the state of the town and inhabitants. To-morrow his friends visiting the southern part of the island, where less had been done for the relief of the sufferers. I visited Chios this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses are in ruins and many more are dilapidated. The mayor assured me that three-fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday frequent shocks have been felt.

Nearly all prefer to camp out. As the weather is fine the hardship in this respect is not great. It is said that throughout the district not less than 30,000 people are without shelter. In Castro to the work of extricating bodies and attending the wounded is progressing satisfactorily, but the stilling order in the vicinity of many of the ruins proves that the former operation is far from complete. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins for 62 hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth in the meantime to a child. The child is dead, but the mother is doing well.

A dispatch from Chio to the Times says: A medical commission is now sitting to consider the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives and the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now believed that the whole island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000, or 7,000 were killed and 25 per cent. of the survivors were wounded. The French, British, United States and Austrian gun vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. The inhabitants of Chios were killed, but many houses are in ruins and 30,000 people are without shelter.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the News reports that the shocks of the earthquake at Chio have ceased. The Times correspondent at his telegraphs that he has visited the southern portion of the island, and found Menita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the villages of Monastir, Virinos and Philafia in ruins. Not a single house has escaped. English and American physicians are assisting the survivors.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by the New York Herald:

PERA, April 9, 1881.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The catastrophe at Chio has surpassed all conception. The number of killed and wounded is more than 15,000. There are 40,000 famished sufferers who require immediate assistance. The Central Committee here implores you to open subscriptions in your office for their relief and begs you to send the amount collected through Baring Brothers to the Ottoman Bank, London.

STEFANOVITCH, President.

The Surrender at Appomattox.

HOW GRANT RECEIVED THE CAPITULATION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES—LEE'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY—THE SCENE—AN INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY, EX-COLON.

National Republican Wh.

A representative of the Republican called upon Secretary Lincoln yesterday to inquire if he had any interesting recollections of the events which occurred to-day sixteen years ago.

"Tell me," said the writer, "what your memory is as to the circumstances attending and connected with the surrender of Lee?"

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I don't know that there were any particularly dramatic incidents connected with the surrender. Of course, looking back into history, the events of that day form a page that can never be forgotten, especially by those who were present on that occasion. I was, if you remember, on Gen. Grant's staff at that time, but as a junior officer, I really saw but little of the actual occurrences. I think there was some correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee on Saturday, and on Sunday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, General Lee came into the Union lines, accompanied by Col. Marshall, who was either his adjutant-general or military secretary. I don't know which. After General Lee had been within our lines for some time the members of General Grant's staff were informed that if they so desired they could be presented to General Lee. We went over to the house in which the negotiations had been conducted—a small brick house, with low ceilings and contracted rooms—and after being introduced remained but a few moments, and then adjourned to the porch. During the negotiations General

Grant was attended only by Gen. Joe Bowers, his chief of staff, and possibly by Gen. Rawlins, though I do not now clearly remember."

"Let me see," said Mr. Lincoln, "with you at the time you allude to were there: there was Col. Webster, Col. Parker, Gen. Babcock, Gen. Porter and one or two others whose names I do not now remember."

"How long did Gen. Lee remain within the Union lines on this occasion?" "Until nearly dusk, and then he returned to his troops."

"That matter of the receiving and returning of Lee's sword has been pretty well exploded, has it not?" "So far as I know nothing of that kind occurred. Gen. Grant wore no sword at the meeting—at least, when I saw him. As I recall the scene now, it appears to me a very ordinary transaction. Of course it was fraught with the greatest interest to the whole country; but those of us who were present did not realize then its full importance. It seemed just as if I had sold you a house and we had but to exchange the titles and other conveyances."

"Was there anything of particular interest that happened the next day?"

The next day Gen. Grant and staff started for Washington, but just before he left, word was sent to Gen. Lee that Gen. Grant desired to again see him. A short time afterward Gen. Lee and staff advanced, and were met by his entire staff. Each body was halted where they were some distance apart, and the two generals rode forward and had their last meeting upon horseback. "I could never understand to-morrow his friends visiting the southern part of the island, where less had been done for the relief of the sufferers. I visited Chios this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses are in ruins and many more are dilapidated. The mayor assured me that three-fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday frequent shocks have been felt."

Harper's Magazine for May Contains

I held Love's Head, while it did ache, Robert Herrick—Illustrated by E. A. Abbey.

Muscle and Musicians in New York, Frederick Nash. With fourteen portraits. "April." A Poem.—T. H. Robertson.

Athena.—Merrill Edwards. Galle.—With twelve illustrations.

The Indian Girl. A poem.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. With an illustration from Shiraz's Painting.

Anno. A Novel. Constance Fenimore Woolson. With one illustration by Reinhold.

The Return Message. A Story.—Edward Everett Hale.

The Market Bell. A Poem.—Margaret E. Sangster.

Can You—Mare Cook. With eight illustrations.

The Expected Parting of the Beazley Twins.—R. M. Johnston. With two illustrations by Frost.

Thomas Carlyle.—M. D. Conway.—With eight illustrations.

George Eliot.—C. Regan Paul. With eight illustrations.

The Speaker's Ruling.—George Ticknor Curtis.

Contra. A Poem.—Nora Perry.

Two. A Poem.—Rose Terry Cooke.

A Lendeman. A Novel.—Thomas Hardy. With one illustration by Du Maurier. Engraved in London.

Mesmeric Possibilities

EXPERIMENTS SHOWING HOW A MESMERIZED PERSON MAY BE MADE TO COMMIT CRIME.

Dr. Wm. Hammond addressed the Medical-Legal Society of New York City, Tuesday evening, the Medical-Legal Relations of Hypnotism, and illustrated his remarks with practical experiments on a young man. He said Mesmer, who first called the attention of Europe to the subject of hypnotism, was wrong, insisting that it was not the result of any peculiar power possessed by the operator, but the peculiarity which renders the condition possible in the person operated upon, and he can generally pass into the state spontaneously if he wishes.

The speaker said he thought hypnotism, which signified the condition in which the subject agrees with the person operating upon him, was the proper name to be correct. At the same time out of every ten males and four out of every ten females make good subjects for experiments.

Dr. Hammond confessed his inability to explain the phenomena exhibited by persons when in the hypnotic state, but stated a theory which he thought might prove to be correct. This was the theory of the superior or intellectual part of the brain is entirely cut off from all action when the person becomes mesmerized, so that he has practically no will of his own, and does as says things which he would not do and say if his intellectual faculties were under his control.

He thought the law should take cognizance of this condition, as unscrupulous men might cause such to commit the greatest of crimes, while they remained hidden and free from detection. It was to show the members of the society how easily the perpetration of crime might be arranged by means of hypnotic instruments. The young man selected for the experiments was released to the proper condition in thirty seconds by simply holding a piece of glass before his eyes upon which he gazed intently. His eyes became fixed, and he was then a passive instrument in the hands of the operator. I was, if you remember, on Gen. Grant's staff at that time, but as a junior officer, I really saw but little of the actual occurrences. I think there was some correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee on Saturday, and on Sunday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, General Lee came into the Union lines, accompanied by Col. Marshall, who was either his adjutant-general or military secretary. I don't know which. After General Lee had been within our lines for some time the members of General Grant's staff were informed that if they so desired they could be presented to General Lee. We went over to the house in which the negotiations had been conducted—a small brick house, with low ceilings and contracted rooms—and after being introduced remained but a few moments, and then adjourned to the porch. During the negotiations General

The subject was next made to commit a murder. He was handed a piece of

paper for a dagger, and told to kill a gentleman standing in the doorway, who had killed his mother. He crept silently up behind him, struck him twice in the back and then threw the paper dagger away. Upon his return to the platform his attention was called to an angel with a flaming sword. He breathed so hard upon seeing this vision that he could be heard at the furthest end of the room and clasped his hands in agony, and finally, with a shriek, darted from the stage and fell prostrate to the floor.

The last experiment was to cause him to forge a check for \$25,000, which he did, imitating the signature of President C. S. Wood very successfully; presented it at an imaginary bank and drew the money on it. The lectures and experiments occupied nearly three hours, and the discussion of the phenomena was postponed until the next meeting, when Dr. Hall and Prof. G. M. Beard will make more experiments.

The Burr-Hamilton Duel.

On the 4th day of July, 1804, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr had met for the last time as public characters at the dinner of the Cincinnati. The arrangements for the duel, which were of the most secret character, had then been fully made, but not one guest at the dinner would have suspected their existence. Eye-witnesses long afterward recalled the imperishable face of Burr and the vivacity of Hamilton, who was in the chair, and over the walnut and the wine sang the ballad of "The Drum."

Eleven days after the antagonists met at New York—the location of which, as sung by Halleck and Robert C. Sands, the local poets of the period, have long been destroyed. The rocks on which the adversaries stood have been made into blocks of Weehawken granite and pave the streets of the metropolis. William P. Van Ness, who eight years afterward died the office now filled by Judge Choate, was Burr's second on the 4th day, and Judge Nathaniel Pendleton, the grandfather of Senator Pendleton, was Hamilton's second.

Matthew J. Davis, "the spy at Washington," a journalist thought to be closely connected with Burr, and the famous Dr. Hosack, who in a duel helped the dueling ground near the water's edge, where wonderfully the boatman who had ferried the parties over. At twelve paces the rivals faced each other—Hamilton placed so that he took his last look at the city. Burr fired as the lips of Judge Pendleton died the word "Present," and Hamilton was shot dead before he could bring his pistol to a level. It is doubtful whether he meant to fire at all on the first exchange of shots, for when Judge Pendleton had inquired "Shall I set the hair trigger?" his principal had meaningly said "Not this time." The wound which was pronounced mortal by Drs. Hosack and Wright Post and certain consulting surgeons of eminence whom Gen. Key, the French Consul, summoned from three French frigates which had anchored in the harbor. In thirty hours after the encounter Hamilton was dead. Doubtfully his death agonies, which the surgeons described as acute, were intensified by the remembrance that less than three years previously his eldest son, Philip, had also been killed in a duel. By his bedside stood his fifth child, John C. Hamilton, who still lives at the age of 65 years. Among the other children by the bedside were Angelica, who died unmarried; Alexander, Jr., who left no children; James Alexander, who married Miss Mary Morris, and died at Dobbs Ferry two or three years ago, leaving four daughters and one son.

Alexander, a distinguished lawyer; William Stephen, who died a bachelor in California; Edna, who became Mrs. Augustine Holly, and Philip, the youngest, who married the daughter of Louis McLane, and whose son, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, is a well-known physician in this city. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, the Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, was guilty of the murder of Alexander Hamilton, and that Wm. P. Van Ness and Nathaniel Pendleton were accessories. His now among the many files of the Court of General Sessions.—New York World.

"Such Foolishness"

It is pleasant to become a parent; twice as pleasant, perhaps, to be blessed with twins; but when it comes to triplets, we are a little dubious. Now, there dwells in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, a worthy German, who a few years ago was presented by his wife with a son. Hans said to her: "Kathrine, das ist gut."

A couple of years later the good woman placed before his astonished gaze a bounding pair of twins.

"Vell," said Hans, "dat each sister ash der older sister, I thinks more ash ten girls part on dat."

But the good woman next gave birth to triplets, and that made him "spoke ash his mouth shat a little."

"Meln Gott, Kathrine! vat lehst du mitter on you! Pettey you set up dis pines 'fore der come more ash a village full. I gets nuff ash such foolishness!"

No later returns have been received.

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In a few weeks by Dr. Jones. The testimony of one of the first ladies of Knoxville:

On June 1st, Dear Sir: I am happy to report that in eight days after using your remedies my wife was able to walk across the parlor and bedroom, and comparatively free from pain, though she had not been out of bed or the rolling chair for seven months, and an inveterate neuralgia. And now, by continuing your treatment, she is well and attending to her household duties. Since she visited the country and attended church and goes about as well as one could expect she ever had been an invalid seven years or any length of time, and this is the more remarkable as she is pale and suffering from intense and she could not rest day nor night before she commenced your treatment, and she was given up as a hopeless and incurable case.

Very respectfully,
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Mr. Clotworthy is one of Knoxville's most esteemed and energetic citizens. On account of his wonderful cures and great and increasing demand for his skill, Dr. Jones has extended his stay at the Battle House, Knoxville, Tenn., until April the 24th.

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Any one needing anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on or write to us. Price list furnished on Application. Orders by mail solicited, and packages sent either by mail or express. Feb 10, 1880—if.

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